

NEWS OF WAR.

"The World's" Western Campaign Fund Started with \$12,000.

Other Influential Democratic Papers Join in the Movement.

All Democrats Invited to Assist in Carrying the West for Cleveland.

Contributions to Be Used for Educational Work in the Doubtful States.

YESTERDAY'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Joseph Pulitzer, "The World".....\$10,000
C. M. Taylor, "Boston Globe".....1,000
W. M. Slinger, "Philadelphia Record".....1,000
Total.....\$12,000

THE WESTERN DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND.

The World asks your subscription to the Western Democratic Campaign Fund. Its purpose is to make sure the election of Cleveland and Stevenson by waging a vigorous educational campaign in those Western States which have gone Republican in national elections hitherto, but now give the strongest indications of a tendency towards Democracy and tariff reform. Chief among these States are Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Each gave an overwhelming majority against the Republican policy of excessive protection in 1890.

The same issue intensified and better understood is dominant in the present campaign. The temper of the people is unchanged. They are impatient to break the money power in politics and restore the Government to the whole people.

But they need help. They have only begun to win victories. Organization is imperfect. Means are lacking for the advancement of educational work in an educational campaign. They will need men later.

Are you willing to help? If so, send in your subscription for whatever amount you feel able to give, from ten cents to \$10,000. This must be both a national and a popular fund. The larger the number of subscribers, regardless of their size, the greater will be the moral effect. Let the Democrats of the West understand that the Democrats of the East are ready to strengthen their hands in the great battle yet to be fought, and they will be encouraged to put forth greater energy than ever before, and the Democratic party will win a victory which shall be truly national.

The money raised will be expended by advice of a committee of leading Western Democrats, comprising such men as Gov. Horace A. S. Dickinson, of Michigan, of Illinois, and Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan. It will be used solely for legitimate campaign expenses, the chief object being to make certain that every citizen of these doubtful States shall read and hear the truth—a great educational work. In brief, in a great educational campaign.

The actual situation must be met and mastered. New York is a doubtful State at best. It is unwise and unnecessary to stake all upon its verdict.

And energetic effort in the West will enhance the prospect of success in this state by inspiring New York Democrats with fresh courage and renewed confidence.

Do you as a Democrat or tariff reformer approve the idea? Will you help? If so, send a check, a registered letter, a money-order or cash to the address given below. Also, if convenient fill up the following blank, in order that your subscription may be acknowledged in the columns of The World:

FOR THE WESTERN DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN FUND.

I contribute.....

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

Make checks and money-orders payable to the Western Democratic Campaign Fund. Address all communications to the Western Campaign Fund, box 5254 New York City.

LEADING NEWSPAPERS CO-OPERATE.

The Boston "Globe" will receive the New England Subscriptions.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)

Boston, Aug. 14.—The Globe published The World's leader, entitled "To Win the West," in full this morning, and added the following:

"A notable opportunity presents itself this year for the spread of sound Democratic

tariff-reform literature throughout the land. "This plan of campaign can be waged to advantage everywhere, but especially, perhaps, among the great agricultural population of the West."

"Every Democrat must, therefore, see the need and value of the movement and the New York World to raise funds in the East for spreading the light of political truth in these regions."

"The field is, in truth, ripe for the harvest. A vigorous, persistent educational campaign during the next ten weeks means triumph next November."

"The Globe joins in the promotion of the plan outlined and will receive subscriptions for the Western campaign fund."

Gen. Charles H. Taylor, editor and proprietor of the Globe, subscribes \$1,000.

The "Record" will collect the Dollars of Pennsylvania Democrats.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)

Philadelphia, Aug. 14.—The Record published this morning the double-edged editorial of The World announcing the plan of the Western Democratic Campaign Fund, with the following introduction:

"One of the important features of the coming Presidential campaign is contained in the following announcement, which will be made by The World to-morrow."

Then, under the heading "The Record Will Co-operate," it said:

"The Record, acting with The World, will to-morrow open its columns for subscriptions to this fund. Its purpose is outlined in the above editorial, but the details of the project will be given in full in Monday's Record."

On the editorial page the Record had the following: "There is a feeling abroad among the Democracy that not only New York, Connecticut and Indiana, but also Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and perhaps other States of the great West, may with proper effort be included in the Democratic column of States this year. Acting upon this conviction the New York World has opened a subscription to pay the expenses of carrying on an educational campaign in the doubtful Western States. It is not proposed that New York, Connecticut or any other close State shall be neglected. But it is contended that many of the Western States hitherto classed as Republican are fair fighting ground for the Democracy. All good Democrats and true patriots will avail themselves of the opportunity to add their contributions to the cause of political regeneration in the West; the Record will cheerfully help on the good work."

William M. Slinger, owner of the Record, contributes \$1,000.

The "Post-Dispatch," the Chief Democratic Journal of St. Louis, joins.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)

St. Louis, Aug. 14.—The plan proposed by The World to raise funds for an especially vigorous Western Democratic campaign is approved by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in the following editorial published this morning:

"The day Mr. Cleveland was nominated by the Chicago Convention the Post-Dispatch said: 'Cleveland was nominated without New York's vote and can be elected without the vote of New York.' If the Democrats of the country outside of the Empire State set their hearts upon and work with a will to that end they can accomplish it. Carry New York by all means, but let it come into the column of Democratic States next November as an ornamental, but unnecessary, cap to the triumphal arch of Democracy. It is a task which the Democracy is urged by the highest considerations of partisanship and patriotism."

"The Democratic campaign for the winning of the West is inaugurated to-day. It is from New York that the suggestion of an efficient and vigorous plan of campaign comes. The World, realizing the danger of depending upon one pivotal State, which must necessarily be doubtful, and recognizing the splendid possibilities for Democratic success in the West, undertakes the leadership of the task. Its strong shoulder is placed to the wheel, and with the pledged cooperation of the Post-Dispatch and other prominent Democratic papers it proposes to win this victory for the party."

"The announcement of this purpose, with the reasons therefor, are clearly and comprehensively stated in the editorial published in another column, which appears in this morning's World. A fund is to be raised to perfect organization and conduct a campaign of education in the new doubtful States of the West—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and others—whose people have shown a strong leaning towards Democracy, or at least opposition to latter-day Republicanism, and where there are excellent chances to win with earnest and intelligent effort."

"The World's plan appeals far more strongly to Western than to Eastern Democrats. They are already enlisted in the cause, and the promise of magnificent aid from the great Democratic newspapers and Democrats of the East will spur them to more energetic action. There are stimulus and enthusiasm, renewed vigor and inspiring hope in the proposal. The Democrats of the Western doubtful States cannot help their party at home or contribute more efficiently to national success than by helping this movement and contributing liberally to its support."

The Post-Dispatch, in pledging its hearty cooperation to The World, feels assured it is pledging the cooperation of all Democrats of the West, and especially of Missouri."

ILLINOIS.

(From The World of Aug. 8.)

Illinois was a Democratic State from the time of its admission to the Union in 1818 until 1860.

Even in the "land-slide" of 1860 it remained true. William Henry Harrison carried the country by a popular majority of 139,256 and the Electoral College by 174. But

Illinois gave her electoral vote to Van Buren by a popular majority of 1,700.

It was not until 1860, when the ferment of civil war was raging and Abraham Lincoln was the Republican candidate, that the State turned against Democracy.

It became Republican upon the slavery question and for thirty years remained Republican upon issues that play no part in present politics except as traditional prejudices of every classed election.

In 1864 Illinois gave Lincoln a majority of 50,700. In 1868 Gen. Grant swelled this to 51,700. In 1872, the year of the Greeley fiasco, the State gave its heaviest Republican majority of 58,884.

Since that time the Republicans have carried the State in Presidential years as follows:

1872—Plurality, 19,631 Majority, 2,309
1880—Plurality, 40,716 Majority, 13,915
1884—Plurality, 24,807 Majority, 1,753
1888—Plurality, 22,125 Majority, 6,599

Thus at the latest Presidential election, although the Republicans won the electoral vote, their long-continued majority was changed to a minority of 6,599.

In 1890 economic questions, well understood, were dominant for the first time in thirty years, and the State went Democratic for the first time in that period.

It is significant, too, that the Democratic pluralities in that year were heavier where the economic question was most directly and exclusively involved. The Democrats won majority and a plurality of four in the lower house of the Legislature.

They carried the State ticket by 9,447, and on the total Congressional vote—which turned exclusively upon tariff reform—they had a plurality of 20,821 and elected fourteen out of twenty Congressmen.

These are the facts of history. They indicate the direction in which the popularly debatable State. They point plainly to the Democratic duty of contesting it with all possible determination and persistence.

The issue of 1890 is the issue of 1892. It is better understood now than it was then. The campaign of education has gone on steadily. The convictions which made Illinois Democratic two years ago have been broadened and strengthened. An intelligent people have thought and observed. Their most vital interests are concerned in Democratic success. One Illinois Democrat is a Senator of the United States. Another is the party's candidate for Vice-President.

The twenty-four electoral votes of Illinois should be fought for and won.

WISCONSIN.

(From The World of Aug. 9.)

Wisconsin's Constitution was adopted in 1848.

Although slavery was becoming the theme of excited political discussion in and out of Congress, the tariff had been up to that time the most prominent issue of the day. The Walker tariff was passed in 1846. It was a revenue tariff and a Democratic measure.

Its adoption led to the great controversy and gave to the slavery question an importance that led to the break between the "Locofocos" and the "Free-Soilers" within the Democratic party, and to the nomination in 1848 of Van Buren in opposition to Cass, the regular Democratic candidate.

In that election every element of the new West was carried by the Democrats. The settlers of Wisconsin had gone from Western New York and New England, and their anti-slavery feeling was very strong. The farmers of the Northwest in the prosperous days that followed the adoption of the Walker tariff, and the succeeding era of 1857 were against the party which had carried the State in 1848.

It is plain that Wisconsin is good fighting-ground for the Democracy this year. A large majority of its people are with the Democratic party on the issue of tariff reform.

They are chiefly farmers. They are intelligent beyond the common. They see clearly the evil effects of a high tariff upon their prosperity. They are not the ignorant, uneducated, illiterate, in no way helped by the tariff, but on the contrary is crippled by the exclusion of Manitoba grain from their mills, to which it would naturally come.

Nearly all of the voters opposed to Republicanism are of one mind on the real issue of the day. They are not the ignorant, uneducated, illiterate, in no way helped by the tariff, but on the contrary is crippled by the exclusion of Manitoba grain from their mills, to which it would naturally come.

In 1864 the Republican strength began to increase in Wisconsin. The slavery issue had become clear and dominant and the tariff policy of the Government seemed to be definitely settled. In the thirty-third Congress Wisconsin had a Republican Senator and two of its three Representatives were in favor of "free men" in the Territories. In 1865 the Democratic majority for Governor was reduced to 158, while the majority for the Republican candidate for Governor was 1,148. The result was that the office of Governor was given to the Republicans on a contest.

The party affiliations of the Northwest were about to be revolutionized. The majority for Fremont in Wisconsin was 23,608 and for Lincoln 21,000. The war came and Wisconsin remained steadfast to the faith that she had embraced in 1860.

The corruption of the Republican majorities in Congress was the cause of the Democratic victory in 1872. The Fond du Lac district had chosen a Democratic Representative in Congress in 1868. In 1871 the Milwaukee district followed the example, and in the final vote of 1874 the Winnebago district gave a third Democrat to the State's delegation.

In 1872 the Republican plurality was 18,511. In 1876 it was 6,150. In 1880, an unfortunate year which broke the Democratic advance, the Republican plurality was 29,763. In 1874 the first final-year year, when the Republicans lost control of the House of Representatives, the aggregate Democratic majority in the districts was 437.

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twelve votes of Wisconsin will be cast for Cleveland and Stevenson in November.

MINNESOTA.

(From The World of Aug. 10.)

Minnesota was admitted to the Union in 1858.

From that time until 1890 it was uniformly and strongly Republican. But in 1890 the Republican vote was a small minority.

The population of Minnesota at the time of admission had been drawn almost entirely from the Northern States, chiefly New England, and in a small degree from Scandinavia.

The one question then at issue in national politics was that of the extension or restriction of slavery. Upon that issue the State was naturally Republican.

The first Presidential election in which it voted was that of 1860. Slavery, with the threat of secession, had issued its ultimatum, and the North was in the mood to accept the challenge.

The Republican party, rejecting in its youth and high moral purpose, was united and strong. Opposition was divided into three factions, under the lead of Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell. Minnesota gave a Republican majority of 10,700 in the total vote of 31,309.

Then came the great tariff war, which economic questions resolved themselves into problems of wars and means for the salvation of the country. All tariffs were revenue measures and war measures, and questions concerning them did not enter into political discussions. After the war the issues were changed. During its progress held Minnesota to the Republican faith so strongly that her record on Presidential elections has remained unbroken, as follows:

1868—Republican majority, 15,479
1872—Republican majority, 20,790
1876—Republican majority, 21,780
1880—Republican majority, 37,955
1884—Republican majority, 31,363
1888—Republican majority, 21,791

In 1888 the economic issue was brought to the front for the first time. Every effort was made to break its force. The State Republican convention repudiated the high-tariff policy proclaimed in the national platform, and went into the campaign upon the assumption that the national platform declaration on that subject meant less than it said.

It would not be required to practice in legislation. Party feeling was strong and tradition was in favor of Republicanism. Nevertheless the party majority was suddenly reduced more than one-third.

Two years later, after the extraordinary tariff policy proclaimed in the Chicago platform, the reduced Republican majority of 21,701 was changed to a Republican majority of 64,621 on the State ticket, the Republican vote being reduced from 142,492 to 88,111.

But so large a number of the opponents of Republicanism still hesitated to vote with their traditional foes, the Democrats, and went into the third-party movements, that the Republican vote was reduced to 19,773, a narrow plurality of 2,907, against a plurality of 38,100 and a clear majority of more than 21,000 two years before.

The State was no longer Republican. Even upon State issues the people had voted by a heavy majority against that party. In the Congressional election held in the same year the result was still more significant, and the economic issue was dominant, and of the five Congressmen elected three were Democrats, one a Farmer's Alliance tariff reformer and only one a Republican. This solitary Republican secured his election by a narrow plurality of 182 votes, and on the total vote of 19,773 he carried the State.

It is plain that Minnesota is good fighting-ground for the Democracy this year. A large majority of its people are with the Democratic party on the issue of tariff reform.

They are chiefly farmers. They are intelligent beyond the common. They see clearly the evil effects of a high tariff upon their prosperity. They are not the ignorant, uneducated, illiterate, in no way helped by the tariff, but on the contrary is crippled by the exclusion of Manitoba grain from their mills, to which it would naturally come.

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and a handier was as firm an advocate of hard money as ever Thomas H. Benton had been. The Republican convention of 1874 straddled the issue, but the Democratic state platform declared definitely against inflation. In the election of that year Gov. Hayes's majority, which had been 20,000 in 1872, was reduced to 10,000, and the Democrats elected four of the nine Representatives in Congress.

Afterwards, owing to dissensions in the Republican ranks on this question, the Greenback party of 1875, in Congress, and in 1878 cast 74,314 votes. A fusion followed and lasted until 1887. While it existed the Democrats carried the State for their candidates in the Presidential election of 1876. Since 1876 the political situation has been marked by the prominence given by the people to their material interests, evidenced first by a secession of Republican farmers to Grangerism, and then by the great strength of the Greenback party, which has been merged now into the Democratic party; the whole being a result of the tariff reduction.

In the Illinois-dollar Congress, Michigan had two Democrats and nine Republicans; in the present Congress seven Democrats and four Republicans. The aggregate of the majorities of the Democratic Congressmen was nearly 10,000, and there was elected a Democratic majority in both houses of the Legislature.

The Legislature enacted a law by which the Presidential electors must this year and hereafter be chosen by districts. Michigan was then entitled to twelve Representatives in Congress and fourteen votes in the Electoral College. Twelve of these are to be elected in the Congressional districts and the other two in the two large districts made by a line running through the State north and south. It is expected that the Democrats will carry six of these districts; they ought certainly to carry four.

Every effort should be put forth by the Democratic National Committee to win a substantial victory in the Republican State. Michigan has given up its devotion to the Republican party slowly and reluctantly, but for ten years the organization that once dominated the State has been in a minority. A union of anti-Republicans, leaving the large prohibition vote of the State out of the question, would probably give all electoral votes against the Illinois Democracy.

Consequently in the campaign of education that is about to begin Michigan should receive special attention.

IOWA.

(From The World of Aug. 12.)

Iowa became a State in 1846.

In the Presidential elections of 1848 and 1852 the two great parties, that time almost exactly divided, the vote, the Democrats winning by the narrow pluralities of 1,000 and 303.

The people of Iowa were mainly natives of Northern and Western States, and when the question of slavery extension or restriction was presented in 1856 Fremont, the first Republican candidate, was elected by a narrow vote by a plurality of 1,000.

This year the Republican party has nominated Charles H. Van Wyck for Governor. He was United States Senator from Nebraska from 1881 to 1887 and distinguished himself while in that body by his opposition to monopolies and the tariff. It is expected that the Democrats will renounce Gov. Boyd, who was successful in 1890.

There seems to be hardly a doubt that the Republican party in 1892 will be defeated in Nebraska by a union of all the opposition forces. As the Democrats have the larger part of the fusion vote it is natural that they should expect a union on their electoral ticket, but the first duty of the two parties, each of which cast a larger vote than the other in 1890, is to secure a victory.

In this year the electoral vote can be taken away from the Republican party. No effort should be spared to bring about fusion, and after that is accomplished, to win a victory over the party that is taxing the farmers for the benefit of trusts and monopolies.